

STRIKE THREATENED ON WELSH RAILWAYS

Workers Demand Wage Increase and a Guarantee Regarding Food Prices.

3,000 MEET AT CARDIFF

Labor Leaders Work Hard to Arrange a Settlement Without Walkout.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The situation in the railway world arising out of the demands of the men for an increase in wages of 10 shillings a week has become increasingly serious.

At a meeting of 3,000 railway workers at Cardiff to-day a resolution was adopted providing that unless the demand for the increase is conceded by September 16 all railway work will be stopped in South Wales at midnight, the 17th.

The resolution also stated that the advance in wages should date from July 1 and that the Government should give a definite guarantee that in the future it will control the supply of food and regulate prices. The resolution was carried without a dissenting vote.

Danger of a General Strike.

Judging from the Government's attitude hitherto regarding the question of the control of food, its distribution and prices, there is little likelihood that it will yield to such a demand, and should the railway workers in the other parts of the country imitate the action of the South Wales men there is danger of a general railway strike.

The leaders of the men are working hard to secure an agreement without calling a strike, which would be regarded as taking an unfair advantage of the nation at a time of adversity.

The argument of the men is that it is as much the business of the Government to see that railway workers are as properly fed and clothed as the soldiers in the field, since the railway workers are doing equally important work for victory, and that under the existing conditions the high prices of commodities this is impossible.

Conference Arranged.

James Henry Thomas, labor member of Parliament, and secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Employees, speaking at a meeting in London to-day said he was able to announce that a meeting between the railway companies and the leaders of the men had been arranged for the coming week.

Mr. Thomas, while admitting that the railway men were in a stronger position for "presenting a pistol at the Government's head" than any other workers, again appealed to them to take no precipitate action.

Mr. Bellamy, president of the National Railway Union, speaking at the same meeting, expressed the willingness of the men to withdraw their demand for an increase of wages if the Government would see that provisions were reduced to something like the price levels before the war.

DANUBE FORT LOST BY THE RUMANIANS

Continued from First Page.

Thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, fortieth, seventy-fourth, seventy-fifth, eighty-fourth and eighty-fifth infantry regiments and two battalions of a regiment of gendarmes. We also captured all the artillery of the fortress and a considerable quantity of ammunition, rifles, machine guns, etc. The number of prisoners and the amount of booty taken have not yet been ascertained. Up to the present time the army of the Danube has been composed of three brigades—generals: 21,000 unarmored soldiers, two flags and more than 100 modern cannon, among which two batteries of trench mortars, the second Balkan war, in 1913, Rumania compelled Bulgaria to cede Dobruja, in which Turtukal is situated.

The Rumanian losses in the Danube during the night in panic.

BULGARIA IS FIRM

King Hastens to Assure Kaiser When Rumania Enters War.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 10, via London.—According to the Berlin Tagblatt the king of Bulgaria's visit to the German Emperor was the sequel to the entry of Rumania into the war and proof, if any were needed, of the firmness of the alliance between Bulgaria and the Central Powers.

The situation in the Balkans created by Rumania's entry and other Balkan questions, says the Tagblatt, will form the subject of discussions between the two monarchs during their stay in Sofia, concerning future developments in the situation.

Paris, Sept. 10.—Bulgarian troops withdrew today from trenches they had occupied opposite the Serbian lines east of Vrenje, in Macedonia. They left considerable quantities of munitions in abandoned trenches and in questionnaires continued their bombardment and raiding of Bulgarian trenches that usually precedes an offensive.

In Albania the Italian troops from Avlona advanced to heights near Porto Palermo and Subaco on the Zrinzo Vayosa. Their advance was not contested by the Austrian troops.

COALITION IN HUNGARY.

Opposition Parties May Be Represented in Ministry.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 9, via Berlin to London.—The coalition Government in Hungary is considered a strong possibility. In taking such a step Hungary would only be following the example of Great Britain and France.

It is considered probable that the present Cabinet will be retained, but it is augmented by members of the opposition parties as Ministers without portfolio.

Son of Commons Member Killed.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The report of yesterday that John Waller Hills, Unionist member of the House of Commons for Durham, had been killed in action turns out to have been an error. It was a son of Mr. Hills who was killed.

Wesleyan Opening Delayed.

MIDDLETON, Conn., Sept. 10.—On account of the prevalence of influenza at Wesleyan University will not be open until September 29, a week later than usual, it was announced to-night.

FRENCH REPULSE LIQUID FIRE ATTACK

German Make Desperate Effort to Regain Lost Ground on Somme.

ON SEVEN MILE FRONT

British Also Repel Assault and Gain Some Ground by Counter Stroke.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Violent attacks by German troops armed with liquid fire and bombs were thrust back by the French along a seven mile front south of the Somme to-day. The British north of the Somme also stopped a German attempt to retake lost trenches and gained a little ground.

The French at Verdun took the offensive again, and by a brilliant dash gained more ground east of Fleury and took 100 more German prisoners there, making 300 prisoners in the last two days. A German counter-attack here, directed at trenches west of the Fort Vaux road, failed also.

At only one point did the numerous German attacks break back some of the ground they have lost meet success, and that only temporarily. The first rush of the attacks with liquid fire gained the Germans a foothold in a trench the French had captured from them between Belloy-en-Santerre and Barleux.

Attack Made at Night.

The liquid flame attack was made at night, and the Germans were able to get closer to the French trenches with their gas, and the French were able to get closer to the German trenches during the day, before they were discovered. Soon after the French had given ground before the burning flames, they charged back under cover of their gas, and the Germans were able to get closer to the French trenches with their gas, and the French were able to get closer to the German trenches during the day, before they were discovered.

Southwest of Berny, east of Denicourt and south of Verdun, the German troops battered the new French trenches to prepare for attacks by parties of German bombers. The French machine guns threw three parties along the whole line into the trenches from which they had come.

British Take 350 More.

On their part of the Somme front during the last twenty-four hours the British took 350 more prisoners besides gaining some ground. The Germans attacked them only once, northeast of Pozières, and were repulsed. The British War Office statement telegraphed here to-night says that during the week of the new Somme offensive the British took 350 more prisoners besides gaining some ground. The Germans attacked them only once, northeast of Pozières, and were repulsed.

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Aero Guns Make Trenches.

Aeroplane of both armies came so close to the ground that the machine guns could be used against infantry in trenches. Near Verdun a German aviator swooped low, and the French machine guns caught him. The French fell headlong to the earth. A British aviator north of the Somme came down close enough to German trenches to use his machine gun upon troops in them, and escaped.

On Saturday night the French aviators raided several important points in the German lines, and dropped 480 bombs on the depot at Chauny, south of St. Quentin, and fifteen aeroplanes were shot down. Two more towns near St. Quentin, which is the main German junction for the Somme front.

The British made another trench raid near Neuve Chapelle, in the Bethune-La Bassée region, where British raids and artillery fire have been so frequent recently as to arouse the thought of a possible new offensive there.

MANY STARVING IN ARABIA.

Missionary Says Natives Dig Graves and There Await Death.

Conditions in northern Arabia are horrible beyond description, according to a letter from a missionary in that district made public yesterday through the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

The writer says that thousands have died of starvation and in them to lie in wait death. Cannibalism is by no means unknown, and while the locusts have eaten the grain, the refugees are eating the dead.

GERMAN LOSSES 3,375,000.

832,000 Men Killed in War, British Figure From Trench Lists.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—German casualties in the war during the month of August, according to a compilation here from the German casualty list, totaled 240,000. This brings the German total since the beginning of the war, as compiled from the German casualty list, to 3,375,000. These figures include all the German nationalities, but do not include the naval and colonial casualties.

DECEASED FIGURES FOR AUGUST, 1916:

Killed.....	42,000	Wounded.....	132,000
Missing.....	1,000	Total.....	175,000

Period of war to end of August, 1916:

Killed.....	125,000	Wounded.....	2,110,000
Missing.....	125,000	Total.....	2,360,000

CHRISTOPHER CHARLES IS SAFE.

Brooklyn Soldier Fighting for France Was Reported Killed.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—A letter just received here from Christopher Charles of Brooklyn, an American member of the French Foreign Legion, proves that the latest report that he had been killed in action is unfounded. This is the third time he has been reported killed.

Edmond G. Genet of Ossining, another American formerly in the Legion, has been breveted an air pilot. He goes to a finishing school of aviation before becoming a full-fledged aviator at the front. Genet is a descendant of De Witt Clinton.

Swedish in SHARPER TILT WITH ENGLAND

Stockholm Defends Retaliatory Seizure of Mails—British Protest.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—There has been a further and rather sharp exchange of notes between Great Britain and Sweden in regard to the difficulties brought about by the allied blockade and Sweden's retaliatory seizure of mails in transit between England and Russia. No solution of the problem is in sight.

Other Points of Interest.

One of the chief points of interest to the marine pilgrim of the future will be the farm-house at Champ Fleury, where the British Minister at Stockholm, Sweden must promise not to interfere with mail transit across Sweden. The Swedish Government apparently is determined not to make such a promise.

6 SING SING CONVICTS FIGHT IN CELL BLOCK

Unruly Prisoners Tackle Well-farers, Who Offended Them at Picture Show.

OBSCURING, Sept. 10.—A fist fight was staged last night in the cell block of Sing Sing between three Mutual Welfare League officers and three unruly prisoners. The fracas, as it was reported this morning to Warden Osborne, came after the men had left the chapel, where the regular Saturday night motion picture show had been run off, and followed something that had happened during the performance.

The prisoners, who were taking seats in the section reserved for prison hospital inmates. A deputy sergeant at arms, a league officer, quietly asked them to change. Instead of obeying it is said the men became abusive at the trouble was patched up, but while all the prisoners were being locked in their cells, Sergeant-at-Arms George Hodson went to the three disturbers on the third tier.

Hodson is a lifer, but a loyal supporter of the league. He was urging the prisoners to be quiet for the sake of the organization when they began to abuse him. Suddenly blows were exchanged. The doors of the three had not been locked, they rushed into the corridor after him.

Hodson was holding his own until one of his prisoner deputies ran down the corridor and back to the chapel, where the regular Saturday night motion picture show had been run off, and followed something that had happened during the performance.

The three will be tried this morning by the prisoners' court and punished. The prisoners' court is a body which represents the feeling of the league a deputation of prisoners waited on the warden this morning and presented to him an engraved petition written by them asking him to stop the picture show.

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LONDON, Sept. 10.—There has been a further and rather sharp exchange of notes between Great Britain and Sweden in regard to the difficulties brought about by the allied blockade and Sweden's retaliatory seizure of mails in transit between England and Russia. No solution of the problem is in sight.

The British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Grey, insists that as a condition to submitting the matter to arbitration, Sweden must promise not to interfere with mail transit across Sweden. The Swedish Government apparently is determined not to make such a promise.

It is noticeable that until now the correspondence has been conducted almost wholly between Viscount Grey and the Swedish Minister in London, Count Wrangel, but Viscount Grey's latest note to Count Wrangel says the Count's communication is not understood and that the British Minister at Stockholm is being directed to present the matter to the Swedish Government.

Count Wrangel's letter, given out today, says Sweden shares the hopes expressed by Viscount Grey that the correspondence may lead to a definite solution of the questions at issue and that Sweden "would warmly congratulate itself on the application of the fertile principle of international arbitration."

The Count says further he is glad the British Government appears to recognize it is an impossibility for the Swedish Government "to renounce in advance the right of the Government to take such circumstances might render necessary."

The letter concludes with the statement that Sweden recognizes fully the binding force of the agreement of 1904, but maintains the right to suspend the agreement under the conditions in question.

In reply Viscount Grey says the meaning of this communication is not clear and that he has instructed the British Minister at Stockholm to point out to the Swedish Government that Great Britain is not prepared to accept any arrangement involving recourse to arbitration having assurance that the Swedish Government will definitely cease to interfere with the transit of parcels and mail from the United Kingdom across Sweden.

ELKUS DEPARTS FROM VIENNA.

American Ambassador to Turkey Leaves for Constantinople.

VIENNA, Sept. 9, via Berlin to London, Sept. 10.—The American Ambassador to Turkey, Abram J. Elkus, who reached Vienna yesterday, left to-night for Constantinople, accompanied by Mrs. Elkus and family.

While here the Ambassador was received by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Baron Burian, and called on the Turkish Ambassador, who on his return visit expressed the belief that the appointment of Mr. Elkus would tend to make more cordial the relations between the United States and the Ottoman Empire.

The Ambassador was greatly pleased with the many courtesies shown him both in Berlin and Vienna.

"PRISONERS USED AS DECOYS."

Serious Charge Preferred by Russians Against German.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says: "According to evidence received by the Russian commission of inquiry into Germany's methods of warfare, considerable numbers of Russian prisoners in German hands were marched to the rear on the Franco-German front with the purpose of deceiving French air scouts, who, taking them for German reserves, frequently dropped bombs on them."

BRITISH HOLD UP FILIPINO SHIP

Destroyer Halts Steamer Under Guns of Corregidor Fort.

MANILA, Sept. 11 (Monday).—The captain of the interisland steamer Cebu reports that a British destroyer held up his ship at 2:30 o'clock Monday morning under the guns of Corregidor fort and ordered him to stop.

Many Airships Sighted.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 10.—The Politiken says it learns from travellers arriving from Germany of the destruction by fire of a few days ago of an aerodrome near Frankfurt. It reported the fire destroyed fifteen aeroplanes and four nearly completed Zeppelins.

VETERANS OF THE MARNE VISIT BATTLEFIELD

Impressive Ceremonies on Second Anniversary of the Saving of Paris.

GRAVES ARE DECORATED

Thousands of Taxicabs Which Carried Army Out From Paris Bedecked in Color.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The second anniversary of the battle of the Marne, which has been celebrated at different points on the great battlefield since September 6 with pomp, but impressive ceremonies, culminated today in a pilgrimage to the battlefield of the Oise of "The Fighters of the Marne," the first organized body of veterans of this great war.

The veterans were escorted by other associations, comprising mustered out combatants of 1914 and veterans of the war of 1870. The great tomb at Neuilly, marking the last resting place of 135 men, the plain between Champs and Barcy, where 400 tricolored flags marked the spot where as many Frenchmen fell as the Germans killed, and the cemetery of the soldiers of the army of Paris, and the cemeteries of the French and the British were covered with flowers.

Denis Cochin, Minister of State, attended the ceremony at the Cathedral in Neuilly, which was presided over by Bishop Maurice de Selve, who was assisted by Cardinal Luçon, Archbishop of Rheims.

Justin Godart, Under Secretary of War, visited the different cemeteries as the representatives of the Government and deposited immense bronze palms bearing in golden letters the words "To the Immortal Victims of the Marne."

Gen. Michel Joseph Maunoury, who led the army of Paris victoriously against the German General von Kluck's right wing in the great battle, spent the day at Neuilly, where he was surrounded by delegations called and presented him with flowers and an artistic cup, the latter a popular gift of the people. Gen. Maunoury, who is now quite weak, was to a wound received in a front line trench, lives with his son, Capt. Louis Maunoury, who lost a leg in the war.

Only observant eyes could discover that this region was the scene of a far stretching and historic battle two years ago. The ground was marked by the ruins of trees with severed trunks and dead branches, here and there traces of the battle, and the dusty, tangled and twisted remains of barbed wire defences at the outskirts of isolated villages and farms.

Joining along, however, the visiting meets with hundreds, even thousands of graves marked with the cross or the tricolor. Some of these graves are marked with the name of the soldier, others with the words "The Unknown Soldier." The great majority of the graves, however, bear simple marks, such as "Killed September 6, 1914."

More rarely the visitor comes across more conspicuous memorials of the struggle. Now it will be an unexploited shell wedged in the trunk of a tree and leafless tree again, an iron chair, high up among the branches, and a headless body, a series of large holes where a number of heavy shells had fallen close together.

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GREECE PAYS FOR SHOTS AT LEGATION

Entente Ministers Demand Quick Reparation, Which Premier Promises.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Quick reparation for the shooting of the Greek Government by the Entente Ministers at Athens during the shooting at the French legation there yesterday during a conference of the Ministers. It is believed lawbreakers fired the shot.

The Entente Ministers at once visited Premier Zaimis and told him the conditions on which the incident would be considered closed, says Reuter's correspondent, who adds that the Greek Government, first, the punishing of those responsible; second, proceedings against the officials who failed to protect the legation; third, the immediate closing of all sections of the reserve force in Athens and the provinces.

Premier Zaimis replied that he would issue orders to that effect immediately. The Greek officer in charge of the guard at the legation will be court-martialed. French marines have been landed to guard the legation.

Great importance is attached in despatches of Saturday to Reuter and the Exchange Telegraph Company to the conference between the Entente Ministers and Premier Zaimis, and to the Greek Premier's seemingly made no definite statement regarding the Greek Government's intentions, but sounded the diplomatic representatives regarding the feelings of the Government in the event of Greece's departure from neutrality.

The Ministers replied that they welcomed proposals from the Greek Government, which they would submit to their own Governments.

Premier Zaimis had a long interview with King Constantine on Saturday, and it is supposed that the King has been adjourning pending telegraphic advice from the Entente capitals.

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DAY'S MOVES IN WAR AS TOLD OFFICIALLY

Germans Twice Repulsed in Assaults South of Somme, Paris Says.

ALLIED AIRSHIPS BUSY

Bring Down Four Enemy Craft—British Regain Ground—Lost to Teutons.

PARIS, via London, Sept. 11 (Monday).—The night statement issued by the War Office says:

South of the Somme the Germans twice attacked the trenches southeast of Berny, but the attempts suffered a complete check.

Our artillery was active in the course of the night along the whole Somme front. Elsewhere the day was calm.

Aviation.—On Saturday our airmen were engaged in forty combats over the enemy's lines in the course of which the Germans suffered losses. On the Somme front Adjutant Dornier brought down his ninth aeroplane, and another of our airmen shot down a German plane south of Bapaume. Four other German aircraft fell in a damaged condition, one in the region of Maisonneuve and the others near the Somme front.

On Saturday night one of our squadrons dropped 480 bombs on stations and villages in the region of Chauny, south of St. Quentin. Several machines of this squadron made two flights from their aerodrome to places selected for bombardment.

The same night eighteen of our machines dropped numerous bombs on the military establishments at Ham north of the Somme, and on the German positions on the heights of the district.

Win and Lose Trenches.

The afternoon statement follows: The enemy launched several strong counter attacks south of the Somme in the course of the night at different points. At the first of these, near Sartre and Barleux, his attacks, which were accompanied with the use of jets of liquid flame, enabled him at first to get into one of our trenches, but a vigorous counter-attack regained for us all the ground momentarily occupied by the enemy. We captured four machine guns.

On the Somme front, east of Denicourt and south of Verdun, the enemy's bombing attacks, preceded by violent bombardments of our positions, were repulsed. The Germans lost several machine guns and were thrown back along the whole line into the trenches whence they had been ejected by heavy losses.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) 100 more German soldiers were taken as a result of a brilliant action undertaken east of Fleury, making 300 of the enemy captured in the village of Sartre. Our troops captured several machine guns and other positions we took recently were of our Fort Vaux road fell in the face of our artillery and machine gun fire. The attacks at Eparges and Parroy Wood were without result.

Enemy Attack Repulsed.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The British communiqué issued to-day says: South of the Somme there is no change in the situation. About noon to-day the enemy counter-attacked north of Chauny, but was repulsed.

In the last twenty-four hours more than 350 prisoners and three machine guns have been taken. Saturday the progress of our attacks was followed by our airmen, who at times engaged hostile troops with machine guns.

Saturday night our troops entered the enemy's trenches south of Neuve Chapelle and inflicted severe casualties on the occupants.

On the southern front the Salonika-Struma front during the night we shielded Jeniol and Nevelin. Enemy patrols and working parties were dispersed, and our machine gun fire, the successful raid was carried out on the Dobran front.

More Ground Gained.

The afternoon statement follows: All the ground gained yesterday has been maintained and our gains were further extended last night and this morning.

Prisoners are still coming in, and the full number taken cannot yet be stated. The German positions at Pozieres during the night was easily beaten off.

As a result of the heavy fighting during the past week our lines have been advanced on a front of 6,000 yards to a depth varying from 300 to 3,000 yards. Severe defeats and heavy losses have been inflicted on the enemy, and the important and strongly defended localities of Falfemont Farm, Leuze Wood, Guillemont and Ginchy have been wrested from the enemy, despite his utmost efforts to retain them.

The spirit and dash of our troops during this severe fighting in the face of frequent and determined counter attacks and continuing intense artillery fire has been magnificent.

The fine work of Irish troops from Connaught, Leitrim and Munster, all landed in connection with the capture of Guillemont, was carried out yesterday by the same troops in the attack on Ginchy. Some of our Irish regiments and battalions from Warwickshire, Kent, Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Surrey, Cornwall, Wales and Scotland, also engaged in the fighting of the past week, have done splendid work.

Naval aeroplanes yesterday attacked the railway siding and ammunition dump at Lichterveld (13 miles southwest of Bruges). The machines returned safely.

Berlin Claims Prisoners.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The official report of to-day in regard to operations on the western front follows: After Friday's pause in the fighting, the battle on the Somme front is pursuing its course. A British assault on a front of fifteen kilometers (about nine miles), between Thiepval and Combles, broke down under the tenacious resistance of our troops commanded by Generals Marshall and Von Kirchbach. The French were repulsed. The British brought up the Barleux-Bellay sector by the regiments of Gen. von Quast. Northwest of Chauny we took a number of prisoners and machine guns while clearing a few trench sections.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) new fighting took place south of Thiaucourt and to the east of Fleury. The enemy penetrated our positions, but was driven out again by a counter attack.

In aerial engagements during the last few days, chiefly on the Somme front, the enemy lost nine machines. Three aeroplanes were brought down by our anti-aircraft guns. Capt. Hoelzer brought down his twenty-second aviator.

CONY ISLAND IS ALL BANDAGED UP

Two Bales of Bunting and Many Cops Ready for the Mardi Gras.